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THOUSANDS CROWD NEW YORK STREETS AROUND TEMPLE EMANU-EL FOR NATHAN STRAUS FUNERAL.

New York, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The streets for miles around the Temple Emanu-El, which little more than a year ago had witnessed similar scenes for the funeral of Louis Marshall, of whom Nathan Straus had said at the time that he was "indescribably grieved over the death of this noble man", were made impassable to-day by thousands of people who had gathered there to pay their last respects to Nathan Straus himself.

Many prominent personages, Jews and non-Jews, were present in the synagogue, and after Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who had been closely associated with Nathan Straus in the American Jewish Congress, in the Zionist Organisation of America in the days of the Brandeis Administration and afterwards in the United Palestine Appeal (Nathan Straus came to the defence of Rabbi Wise at the time of the controversy aroused by his sermon on a "Jew's View of Jesus", making a special large contribution to the United Palestine Appeal as a sign of his confidence in him when demands were being made for his resignation from its Chairmanship), and Rabbi Nathan Krass, one of the Ministers of the Temple, had delivered the funeral addresses, Professor Phelps, a non-Jewish friend, spoke with emotion of the nobility of Mr. Straus's life, declaring that his work for pasteurised milk and his activities in Palestine were his greatest achievements, by which he would live.

CONGRATULATE YOU ON THIS MILESTONE OF YOUR USEFUL CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE PRESIDENT HOOVER WRITES TO MR. FELIX M. WARBURG ON HIS SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY.

New York, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I am pleased to remember that to-morrow is your 60th. birthday and to congratulate you most cordially upon this milestone of your useful career of public service in so many constructive philanthropies, not only of distinguished value to the Jewish people but of outstanding benefit for all, especially to children, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, the President of the United States, has written to Mr. Felix M. Warburg.

Hundreds of other messages have been received by Mr. Warburg from prominent personages and important institutions in America and abroad. Vice-President Curtis expresses the hope in his message that Mr. Warburg will for many years continue his splendid philanthropic work. Colonel Edward Fouse, who was the confidential representative of the late President Wilson, has written to him that there is not a citizen in America who better deserves higher regard and commendation from his fellow countrymen. The Ambassadors and Consuls in America of many foreign States, like Roumania, Poland, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia, have sent messages of congratulation to Mr. Warburg.

The American Yiddish papers are all giving up several pages of their issues to-morrow to special articles dealing with Mr. Warburg's life and activities.

1930 WAS A YEAR WILD WITH ALARM AND SERIOUS DANGER TO ZIONISM  
GENERAL SMUTS WRITES TO SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST CONFERENCE:  
BUT IT HAS RALLIED FORCES OF ZIONISM AS NEVER BEFORE:  
JEWISH NATIONAL HOME POLICY MORE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED THAN  
FOR YEARS AND WILL NOT LIGHTLY BE TAMPERED WITH AGAIN.

Cape Town, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

1930 was a year wild with alarm and serious danger to Zionism, says a letter from General Smuts, the South African ex-Premier, who was a member of the British War Cabinet which issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917 and who was one of the signatories with the late Lord Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, the head of the War Cabinet, of the letter issued in December 1929, urging on the Government the appointment of an authoritative Commission to investigate the whole working of the Palestine Mandate to fulfil it in the letter and the spirit, and again last October, immediately after the publication of the Passfield White Paper, cabled at great length to the Prime Minister denouncing it as a retreat from the Balfour Declaration, which "was a definite promise to the Jewish world and cannot now be varied by the British Government", which he has sent to the Conference of the South African Zionist Organisation, opened here to-night.

The inherent strength of Zionism, however, and the surprising reinforcements which it could mobilise at a moment's notice, General Smuts proceeds, were an object lesson to the world and a grave warning to all opponents of the cause. The forces of Zionism were rallied as never before.

The danger has not yet passed, General Smuts says, but my impression is that the real crisis is over, and the policy of the Jewish National Home is now more firmly established than it has been for years. It will not lightly be tampered with again. I hope, he concludes, that this Conference will consolidate the position in South Africa and will greatly encourage and strengthen the hands of Dr. Weizmann and your other trusted leaders abroad.

The Mayor of Cape Town extended a civic welcome to the delegates assembled from all parts of the South African Union. An announcement was made of a contribution of £5,000 by Mr. M. Haske? of Johannesburg, towards the Binyan, the South African organisation which engages in the granting of building loans in Palestine.

The immediate transfer of the administration of Palestine from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office was demanded in an address delivered to the opening session by Advocate Alexander, a leading South African Zionist.

Palestine was under the administration of the Foreign Office in the first period of British rule, from the conquest in 1917, until the establishment of the Civil Government with the appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner. At first it was under the administration of the late Lord Balfour, who, as Foreign Secretary, issued the Balfour Declaration, and then under the late Lord Curzon, who succeeded Lord Balfour as Foreign Minister and took an early opportunity as the Minister responsible to send a message to a Jewish demonstration held to celebrate the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration associating himself with its terms, the message being read out to the meeting by Sir Herbert Samuel.

Commander Kenworthy, speaking in his constituency in Hull recently, urged that Palestine should again be placed under the administration of the Foreign Office.

ACTIONS COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING CALLED FOR QUITE OTHER PURPOSES  
THAN POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS DR. WEIZMANN SAYS AT OPENING OF  
ACTIONS COMMITTEE MEETING: NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT NOT  
YET COMPLETED.

London, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The meeting was called for quite other purposes than political discussions, Dr. Ch. Weizmann said in reporting on the political situation at the first session of the special meeting of the Actions Committee of the Zionist World Organisation opened here this afternoon. But he thought it opportune, he went on, to give an outline of the political situation since the last meeting. He proceeded to give a rough sketch of the development and progress of the negotiations with the Government, which were not yet completed. He was unable, he said, to give any details, but was prepared to answer questions at a meeting of the Commission. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, a member of the Special Political Committee, supplemented the political report.

Dr. Werner Senator then presented a detailed report on the financial position in Palestine, and after some discussion on procedure, a general debate followed.

In the absence through illness of the President, Mr. Leo Motzkin, Mr. H. Farbstein, Vice President of the Actions Committee, was in the chair. In opening the proceedings, which he said, were of confidential character, he explained that the meeting was an emergency meeting and he hoped the members would face the present difficult situation, and that their deliberations would be fruitful.

The Chairman referred to the great loss the movement had sustained through the death of Lord Melchett and Mr. Nathan Straus, all members rising in tribute to their memory.

Mr. Sokolow emphasised the critical financial position in which the movement found itself. Drastic means had to be taken, he said, to save the situation. Zionism and its achievements constituted the quintessence of the Jewish people, and they had to preserve it. The Zionists could not go back to pre-Declaration activities. Their Zionist ideal had assumed concrete forms: it had become bound up with Palestine work. They could not and must not go back. The very foundations of their work, education, colonisation and other vital matters must not be shaken through lack of means. Each and all of them must take immediate action in wakening the conscience of the Jewish people and mobilising all the potential Jewish forces to rescue the position. The Jewish people that dreamt, hoped, wept and sang for Zion would respond if it realised what was at stake.

Mr. Sokolow indicated plans contemplated for the near future. It was intended to send a strong delegation to America, and he was convinced that despite the economic depression in that country, the Jews there would make great sacrifices. It was inconceivable that Jewry in the United States, which had made such large sacrifices for the upbuilding of Palestine, would desert the work at such a critical juncture. There were proposals also for delegations to other countries, and there were also suggestions for new efforts among the masses. They must not under-estimate the enormous potentialities of the Jewish people. The Council had to overlook all internal dissension, and without any loss of time proceed to action. In view of such urgent action they believed that Congress would have to be postponed for some months. The Executive had no other reason to wish for a postponement than that of the crying need and the urgency of the situation, which demanded immediate action.

PRESENT LORD MELCHETT INTENDS WITH HIS SISTER LADY ERLEIGH TO MAINTAIN  
CONTINUITY OF THEIR FATHER'S ENTERPRISES IN PALESTINE.

London, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The present Lord Melchett is keenly interested in all the enterprises initiated in Palestine by his father, the J.T.A. is informed by persons who were closely connected with the late Lord Melchett's work in that country, and that it is his intention in collaboration with his sister, Viscountess Erleigh, that the continuity of those enterprises shall be maintained.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WAS LEGAL ADVISER TO DR. HERZL ON UGANDA PROJECT AND SUBMITTED DR. HERZL'S VIEWS TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT; DISCLOSURE IN DOCUMENTS CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED BY DR. REICHENFELD DR. HERZL'S COUSIN.

Vienna, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of the War Cabinet which issued the Balfour Declaration, who was at that time a practising solicitor, was the legal adviser employed by Dr. Herzl in his negotiations with the British Government on the Uganda offer who submitted Dr. Herzl's views on the offer to the British Government. Dr. Reichenfeld, a cousin of Dr. Herzl's, writing in the Zionist organ, "Neue Welt" here, claims to have found new documents which reveal this association of Mr. Lloyd George with past Zionist history. His action as Prime Minister, in issuing the Balfour Declaration, Dr. Reichenfeld suggests, may thus be traced back to the inspiration which he received years ago from Dr. Herzl. It is possible that Dr. Reichenfeld will shortly publish the texts of the documents in question.

### The Uganda Project.

It was at the Sixth Congress, known in Zionist History as the Uganda Congress, in 1903, that Dr. Herzl announced the willingness of the British Government to set aside an area in East Africa as an autonomous Jewish settlement, with Jewish Administration, Jewish Local Government, with a Jewish Governor at its head, all of course under British suzerain control.

The bloody days of the Bessarabian town, Herzl began his speech, shall not make us forget that there is many another Kishineff, even beyond the borders of Russia. The spirit of Kishineff hovers over every place where Jews are physically or morally afflicted, dishonoured, impoverished, because they are Jews. Let us save those that can still be saved. The new territory has not the historical, religious and Zionist value which the Sinai Peninsula would have possessed, but I do not doubt that the Congress, as representing the Jewish masses, will receive the new offer with the warmest gratitude. As the matter was of such extreme interest for us all, it was necessary that the proposal should be constituted in such a way as to harmonise with those national ideals that are so dear to us. Our representative, therefore, carried on for some time, comprehensive negotiations with the members of the British Cabinet and heads of Departments, and these negotiations took a favourable course. When the proposal was made I did not consider myself justified, in view of the condition of Jewry, and the necessity of at once seeking a means of ameliorating the situation as far as possible, in taking any other course than that of obtaining permission to submit the proposal to Congress.

Mr. L. J. Greenberg, the present editor of the "Jewish Chronicle", who had been instrumental in obtaining the offer, formally presented the British offer to the Congress. The document, which he read out, was dated "Foreign Office, August 14th., 1903." The exact region had not yet been decided, he explained. The region which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said would suit the colony lay between Nairobi and Mau Escarpment. It was described as a highland and its climate like that in the southern part of England. The land between Nairobi and Mau Escarpment was on the railway from Mombassa to Port Florence. Should the concession be made the British Government would grant an area comprising between 200 to 300 square miles.

When the vote was taken by the Congress, two-thirds of the Congress said "Yes". Eighty delegates held their peace. Some were absent. The motion was carried; for, 295; against 177; majority, 118. The result was a threatened split in the Zionist Organisation, the formation of two groups, the "Zionist-Zionists" and the "Ugandists", which finally resulted in the formation by Mr. Zangwill and his supporters of the Jewish Territorial Organisation (Itse), and the reunification of the Zionist Organisation.

No Jew Will Ever Be Unmindful Of Splendid Service To Our Cause At  
Dictates Of Humanity Of British Government: Great Britain Has  
Long Been Pattern To World In Her Treatment Of Jewish Subjects.

Whatever may come of the East African proposals, Herzl wrote in a letter to Sir Francis Montefiore, then President of the English Zionist Federation, no Jew will ever be unmindful of the splendid service to our cause at the dictates of humanity of the British Government. Great Britain has long been a pattern to the world in her treatment of her Jewish subjects throughout her vast Empire. The letter which Sir Clement Hill addressed to Mr. Greenberg was additional evidence of the spirit of toleration and freedom which animates the bulk and body of the British people. That the letter at the same time recognised the Zionist movement as the organised representative of Jewry was a satisfaction for us of which every Zionist may well be proud.

Lord Delmore had meanwhile cabled to the English Press from Nairobi, in Uganda, "Feeling here very strong against introduction alien Jews," and the few white settlers in Uganda raised objection to "the best portion of the protectorate being handed over to foreigners."

The London "Times" wrote of the scheme: "A little Jewish State in East Africa, restrained within certain limits of action by the British Government, but in many respects self-controlled, would either succeed or fail in bringing within its borders a fair proportion of the ability by which the Jews have always and in all countries been distinguished. Uganda would afford no sufficient opening for great talent or great ambition, and the Jews there would have little or no opportunity for any display of the qualities which had brought their kindred to the front of affairs in so many ways and in so many places."

The late Lord Balfour once confessed that his first interest in Zionism had been stirred at the time of the Uganda negotiations, when he was Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, his uncle, Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Lloyd George, who in 1903, was chiefly known for his vehement opposition to the Boer War, has claimed in Zionism to be a proselyte to Dr. Weizmann. While he was at the Ministry of Munitions, he once said, they had run short of one of the great motive powers needed for cordite. He turned to Dr. Weizmann, and Dr. Weizmann had saved them. They owed a deep gratitude to Dr. Weizmann, and they said to him - what can we do for you? He replied: "All I ask is that you should do something for my people". It was worth anything to us, he said, in honours or coin, but all Dr. Weizmann asked was to allow him to present his case for restoring his people to the country made famous by their literature. Palestine converted me to Zionism, Mr. Lloyd George said.

Uganda, is by a coincidence, the subject of an editorial article in the "Times" to-day, in connection with the opening to-day of the bridge over the Nile at Jinja and the railway extension to Kampala, connecting Kampala with the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the East Coast. The extension is notable, the "Times" writes, as an important step in opening up Western Uganda and making smoother the path of the traveller and the merchant. Africa is rapidly being transformed, it says, as more and more roads and railways come into existence, and the new bridge will be a further help towards easy intercourse in a part of the continent which up to now has presented some of the most difficult going to the traveller in Africa.

15/1/31.

GALICIAN AND RUSSIAN JEWS ARE USURERS AND ARE TO-BLAME FOR ROUMANIAN DISTURBANCES WHICH ANYHOW EXAGGERATED IN FOREIGN PRESS  
KING CAROL SAID TO HAVE DECLARED IN INTERVIEW CIRCULATED BY  
GERMAN NEWS AGENCY.

Berlin, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Roumania has two classes of Jews, the Sephardim, who have lived in Roumania for the past two thousand years and are interested in the welfare of the State, and the Galician and Russian Jews, who are usurers and are to blame for the disturbances in the country. King Carol is alleged to have declared in an interview with him which is being circulated here by the German World Press Service of Hanover.

Roumania is not antisemitic, the King is further alleged to have declared to the interviewer, but it has been incited by Jewish propaganda. The Jews put the blame for their misfortunes on the Roumanian people. The events of last summer, for instance, were greatly exaggerated in the foreign press.

There is nothing in the interview to show whether it is authentic, and whether the statements attributed to the King were actually made by him.

ALL LEADERS OF ROUMANIAN ANTISEMITIC MOVEMENT TO BE PUT ON TRIAL  
UNDER MARZESCU LAW ENACTED TO PUT DOWN RISINGS: DOCUMENTS  
SEIZED INDICATING THAT ANTISEMITES WERE ORGANISED IN TWELVE  
BATTALIONS PREPARING TO CARRY OUT MILITARY MARCH AND OVER-  
THROW GOVERNMENT: GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INVOLVED: WOMEN'S  
BATTALION PRACTISING SECRET RITES ALSO DISCOVERED WITH  
DAUGHTERS OF PROMINENT PERSONAGES AMONG MEMBERS: NAMES BEING  
WITHHELD FOR PRESENT TO PREVENT SCANDAL: PROMPT POLICE ACTION  
PREVENTS FRESH ANTISEMITIC MARCH OF PEASANTS IN BESSARABIA  
INCITED TO SEIZE JEWISH LAND AND PROPERTY AND DIVIDE IT AMONG  
THEMSELVES.

Bucharest, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

All the leaders of the antisemitic terrorist movement in Roumania are to stand their trial under the so-called Marzescu Law, enacted by M. Marzescu, when he was Minister of Justice in the Bratianu Government, meaning that they will be dealt with as persons engaged in sedition and the organising of a rising against the Government. The State Attorney demands that Codreanu, Danila, Totu, and the other chiefs of the antisemitic terrorist movement should be kept under close arrest, since they are proved to have been conspiring against the State and its security.

The documents which have been seized at the antisemitic headquarters, it is stated, have revealed that there were twelve battalions of members of the Iron Guard and the Archangel Michael organised on military lines for the purpose of carrying out a coup d'etat to overthrow the Government. Many Government officials are involved and orders for their arrests are being issued.

It has also been found that there was a special women's battalion, consisting of girl students practising unnatural rites under strict oaths of secrecy, with members of the male organisation. The names are being withheld because some of the girls are the daughters of leading personages, and a terrible scandal is feared.

Another antisemitic march has been prevented in Bessarabia only by the prompt action of the police. The authorities had received information that the peasants of the neighbouring villages incited by agitators had collected to march on Ismael, one of the large cities in the province, to seize the Jewish land and other Jewish property and divide it among the peasantry. The authorities issued special instructions making each village police chief personally responsible for any disturbances that might occur.

NOT THE FIRST TIME JEWISH PAPER ARGUES: AS SOON AS FOREIGN OPINION  
IS REASSURED "INDEPENDENT" JUDICIARY WILL RELEASE OFFENDERS:  
WE WANT ONLY ORDINARY LAWS TO BE APPLIED AGAINST CUZISTS ALL  
THE TIME.

Czernowitz, Jan. 9th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The foreign press is publishing telegrams from Bucharest to the effect that our Government has decided to take the most severe measures in order to put down the terrorist organisations and to prevent the repetition of occurrences like the attempted assassination of M. Socor, the editor of the "Adeverul" and the "Dimineatza", the "Naye Zajtung" of Czernowitz, the organ of the Bund, writes in an editorial to-day. The Roumanian press, it proceeds, confirms these foreign reports, adding details of all the Government has already done in this matter. Several leaders of the Cuzist organisation, including Zelea Codreanu, have been arrested, and the Iron Guard has been suppressed. Many important secret documents have been seized, and the press has had hints from Government quarters that a law setting up a state of emergency is to be proclaimed for the safeguarding of the State.

We know this refrain, the paper comments. It is not the first time that the press, particularly the press abroad has been flooded with statements about the energetic measures which the Government is going to take against the student criminals. It is not the first time that the terrorist organisations have been dissolved, or pogromists arrested and put on trial, or emergency laws proclaimed to deal with Cuzists. Whenever something occurs that goes beyond the normal kind of every-day hooliganism, to which we have grown accustomed, we find that there are statements issued all over the world declaring that this time drastic measures are to be taken. We do not want to prophesy, but it is not our fault if anyone with common-sense remembering what has happened in the past refuses to place confidence in the Government's assurances.

If the Government is able to put down the student hooliganism, why has it allowed it to go on till now, even assisting the students in their activities? This applies to all Governments, to-day, yesterday and probably to-morrow, too. It is a sort of tradition with Roumanian Governments. Every Government tacitly allows the hooligans to indulge in their activities against the Jews. Every Government gives facilities for the so-called student congresses, which are nothing more than rallying-places for the purposes of carrying out acts of terrorism. As for emergency laws, we remember that the Liberal Government, ten years ago, proclaimed a state of siege in Bucharest, because of the student terrorism, and the result was that large numbers of workers were arrested and brought before court martials, while the students continued to indulge in their anti-Jewish hooliganism, with the police and the military looking on.

What we want, the paper says, is not drastic measures, or emergency laws, but the application of the ordinary laws against the Cuzist terrorists. It is an accepted tradition of all our Governments to give the Cuzists plenty of latitude and when they have gone too far, and a shot is fired somewhere, or a town is burned down, and the world starts making a row about it, we get official communications and statements issued about the drastic measures which are to be taken, and then, after some time has passed, and foreign opinion has been calmed down, our "independent" judiciary takes the job in hand and acquits the people who had been arrested.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTS TURIN CHIEF RABBI AS GOVERNMENT-COMMISSIONER TO LOOK AFTER INTERESTS OF JEWISH POPULATION OF TRIPOLI.

Rome, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Dr. Disegni, former Chief Rabbi of Turin, who has been appointed by the Italian Government as Government Commissioner to the Jewish Communities in the Italian colony of Tripoli in North Africa, has been received by the Governor-General of Tripoli, Marshall Pietro Badoglio, to whom he has presented a detailed programme of school education for the Jewish population of Tripoli.

The programme provides for the establishment, with the aid of the Government, of a large Talmud Torah school building, in which 3,000 Jewish school children would be able to obtain their education. Meanwhile, Dr. Disegni urged, the public schools in the Jewish quarter should, in addition to teaching the usual subjects, set aside a due proportion of the school curriculum for Jewish instruction.

Marshall Badoglio promised that he would examine the proposals made by Rabbi Disegni, and would see to it that the educational needs of the Jewish population of Tripoli should be satisfied.

DEATH OF JEWISH EX-MINISTER IN ITALY.

Rome, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Senator Vito Finzi, former Minister in the Italian Government, has died at Florence, at a very advanced age. He had fought as a volunteer in the Italian War of Liberation in 1866, which resulted in the creation of the Italian Kingdom.

The Finzis are an ancient Jewish family in Italy, believed to have derived their name from Pinchas. The first known member of the family lived in Padua in 1369. The family has produced many renowned Rabbis and scholars. Giuseppe Finzi, was a famous Italian patriot, an intimate friend of Garibaldi and Mazzini, and fought behind the barricades in Milan, afterwards organising a Regiment of Mantuans. He was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment by the Austrians, but was soon afterwards released, and when Lombardy was liberated from the Austrians, he was appointed Governor of Mantua. He was a member of the Italian Parliament for twenty years, afterwards being appointed a Senator, dying, however, in 1886 before he could take his seat in the Senate.

JEW ELECTED TO CHAIR OF ITALIAN CANCER CONGRESS.

Rome, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Senator Professor Lustig has been elected Chairman of the first Italian Cancer Congress, opened at Bologna. Several other Jews are attending the Congress, three of them, Professor Morpargo, the head of the Institute of Pathology in Turin, Professor Ascoli and Professor Benedetti reading papers to the Congress.

FREUD AND ADLER LECTURING IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The staff of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School has invited Professor Freud to deliver the next biennial Huxley Lecture at the Medical School. The lectureship was founded in commemoration of Professor Huxley, a former student of the school. Previous lecturers include Lord Lister, Professor Pavlov, of Petrograd and Professor Flexner, of New York.

Dr. Alfred Adler, the founder of the Individual Psychology movement, is lecturing at University College to-morrow evening the 15th. inst. on "A Scientific Meaning of Life".



PARCELS TO RELATIVES IN SOVIET RUSSIA: NOT ADVISED BECAUSE OF  
HEAVY DUTIES AND NEW REGULATIONS RESTRICTING QUANTITY OF  
FOODSTUFFS AND CLOTHING ALLOWED SAYS FEDERATION OF JEWISH  
RELIEF ORGANISATIONS: ENDEAVOURING TO OBTAIN REDUCTION IN  
DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS: MEANWHILE ADVISES SENDING CASH INSTEAD.

London, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

New Soviet regulations governing the sending of parcels to relatives in the Soviet countries, are reported by the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations of Great Britain, which has recently been making enquiries into this question. According to the new regulations, it says, no individual can receive more than five kilos during the year, including packing, of any of the following foodstuffs: rice, flour and other cereals; fat and fruit preserves; meat and meat products; fish and soap. On fats and fruit the duty is 20 per cent. of the value of the goods; on preserves 10 roubles per kilo; on meat and meat products 3 roubles per kilo; on fish 100 per cent. of the value, and on soap, of which only 1 kilo can be sent, 250 roubles per kilo. Only one suit of clothes can be sent, and not more than six pairs of socks or stockings, on which there is a duty of 125 roubles per kilo, and one pair of boots or shoes, with a duty of 150 roubles per kilo.

In view of the heavy duties, the Federation states, it is considered impracticable for parcels to be sent to individuals, and it advises those who wish to help their relatives in Russia to do so by forwarding cash, which can be safely transmitted through any bank.

The Federation, the statement adds, is endeavouring to obtain a reduction in the duties on foodstuffs.

SIR GEORGE NEWMAN CHIEF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER PAYS TRIBUTE TO  
JEWISH HEALTH ORGANISATION'S CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC AS FIRST  
INDEPENDENT CLINIC ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The work of the Child Guidance Clinic, established by the Jewish Health Organisation of Great Britain, is mentioned with approval in the annual report of Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education, which has just been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Of the independent clinics, Sir George writes in the section of the report dealing with child guidance clinics, that established by the Jewish Health Organisation of Great Britain was the first in the field. Work under the school medical service, Sir George explains, is mainly directed towards the maintenance of good health and the ascertainment and treatment of early and slight departures from the normal in order to prevent these minor becoming major defects. The child guidance clinic performs a similar function with regard to mental hygiene. Its primary duty is the ascertainment, study and correction of minor abnormalities, which if left to themselves may eventually lead to gross aberrations of conduct, delinquency and crime. After tracing at some length the course of development of the work done by the Jewish Child Guidance Clinic, and the nature of the cases dealt with by it, Sir George adds that for complete and detailed records "I would refer the readers to an article on 'Child Mental Hygiene; Its History, Methods and Problems', by Dr. Noel H. M. Burke and Dr. Emanuel Miller, the psychiatrists to the child guidance clinic of the Jewish Health Organisation of Great Britain, in the British Journal of Medical Psychology".